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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

OCTOBER 23, 1958

CONTENTS

PRODUCTION

World Cocoa Bean Production Expected To Rise in 1958-59 2
1958 World Milk Production Estimated Up 2 Percent 11
World Output of Dairy Products Up in Second Quarter, 1958 13
World Hog Slaughter Continues Upward 16
World Cotton Crop Near Record in 1958-59 17
World Barley and Oats Production Up 21
1958 Almond Production Down Sharply 27
World Sugar Beet Production Continues To Climb 30
World Soybean Production Sets Record For Fifth Successive Year 32
World Filbert Production Up 35
1958-59 World Cottonseed Production Expected To Set Record 36

TRADE

World Meat Trade Increases 4
Trends in World Meat Consumption 8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO RISE IN 1958-59

The first (October) estimate of the total world production of cocoa beans for the 1958-59 season is 1,898 million pounds (847,000 long tons). This would be 9 percent above the revised 1957-58 estimate of 1,748 million pounds (780,000 long tons).

Weather, which drastically reduced output in Africa during 1957-58 is reported to have been more favorable for the current crop, and increased output is expected this year. North American and Asian production during 1958-59 is expected to remain at about the same levels as the preceding 2 years.

North America

Cocoa bean production for North America during 1958-59 is estimated at 181 million pounds, practically the same as the 179.6 million pounds now estimated for the 1957-58 crop.

The estimate for Costa Rica of 20 million pounds is 1 million pounds above the revised 1957-58 estimate. The trees reportedly are in good condition for the October-December harvest.

Cuba is expected to produce about 6.0 million pounds of cocoa beans compared with 5.1 million pounds in 1957-58. Dry weather and rebel activity in Oriente province are the chief reasons for the smaller 1957-58 outturn.

The estimate for production in the Dominican Republic, the largest North American producer, is 75 million pounds, 3 million pounds less than in 1957-58

In Grenada, recovery of the cocoa trees from the hurricane was impeded by dry weather in mid-1957 and production during that crop year was about 4.0 million pounds. Belief is that this total will increase to about 5.0 million pounds during 1958-59.

Production in the rest of North America is not expected to exceed last year's levels.

South America

Total production in South America for 1958-59 is estimated at 489.0 million pounds compared with 527.0 million pounds in 1957-58. Production in all countries except Brazil is expected to be about the same as the preceding year. Brazilian production may decline somewhat from the high levels of the past 2 years. Prospects for the main crop (October-April) are very good with output probably about the same as in 1957-58. The 1958 Temporaro crop was an unusually good one, and the 1959 Temporaro production probably will not be as large.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages 1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1954/55, annual 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36-1939/40 2/	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	14,289	3/ 19,700	3/ 19,900	3/ 20,000
Cuba	7,000	6,092	5,600	5,100	6,000
Dominican Republic	54,049	73,179	78,700	78,000	75,000
Grenada	8,536	6,684	4,000	4,000	5,000
Haiti	3,349	4,251	3,500	4,000	4,000
Jamaica	4,750	4,822	6,500	7,000	7,500
Mexico	2,500	22,455	31,000	35,000	35,000
Panama	10,418	3,129	3,500	4,500	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	18,200	17,000	19,000	20,000
Other North America 4/	4,059	4,413	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total North America	140,652	157,514	173,500	179,600	181,000
South America:					
Bolivia	5/	5/	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	274,703	367,860	380,000	340,000
Colombia	25,000	31,790	30,000	31,000	31,000
Ecuador	42,373	59,245	64,500	66,000	68,000
Peru	5/	5/	3,400	3,500	3,500
Venezuela	36,934	38,008	39,600	40,000	40,000
Total South America	368,287	403,746	511,860	527,000	489,000
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	5,288	10,000	10,600	11,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	37,568	49,600	50,500	50,000
Cameroun	58,350	123,190	129,200	147,700	150,000
French Equatorial Africa	1,871	6/	6,500	7,000	7,000
French West Africa 7/	109,937	128,055	170,000	99,200	130,000
Ghana 8/	609,363	524,897	589,850	474,300	545,000
Liberia	9/	9/	1,800	2,000	2,000
Nigeria 10/	216,318	234,821	310,000	180,000	258,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	17,379	20,000	20,000	21,000
Sierra Leone	9/	9/	5,400	5,600	5,800
Togo	9/	9/	14,000	10,000	11,000
Other Africa 11/	9/ 8,154	18,840	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	1,054,298	1,090,038	1,308,350	1,008,900	1,192,800
Asia & Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	5,965	6,500	7,000	7,000
Indonesia	3,310	1,928	3,000	3,000	3,000
New Guinea	-	-	4,760	7,500	8,000
New Hebrides	3,916	1,742	2,000	2,000	2,500
Philippines	-	-	3,500	4,000	4,500
Western Samoa	2,326	6,203	7,000	9,000	10,000
Total Asia & Oceania	17,483	15,838	26,760	32,500	35,000
World total	1,580,720	1,667,136	2,020,470	1,748,000	1,897,800

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year except for Brazil prior to 1956-57, which is on a May 1 to April 30 basis. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Not available. 6/ Included in Cameroun. 7/ Mostly Ivory Coast. 8/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 9/ Prior to 1956-57 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Includes British Cameroons. 11/ Includes Angola and Madagascar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Ecuador's production is expected to continue the trend upward with a modest increase during 1958-59. No significant increases are expected during 1958-59 from the remaining countries in this area.

Africa

African production of cocoa beans during 1958-59 is estimated at about 1.2 billion pounds. This is 184 million pounds above last year's small harvest and is 63 percent of the total estimated world production. More favorable weather so far this growing season is expected to result in increased output during 1958-59 from the major producing countries of this area.

Cocoa bean production in Ghana during 1958-59 is estimated at 545.0 million pounds. Weather during the first 6 months of 1958 is reported to have been favorable, and prospects for a good crop were better at the end of July 1958 than at the end of July 1956, when a bumper crop was in the making. Production of cocoa beans in Nigeria should be greater than in 1957-58. The first estimate for this country is 258.0 million pounds. Favorable weather and increased use of chemical sprays should aid production. The Cameroun production of cocoa should continue to increase, and the first estimate for the current crop is 150.0 million pounds. Additional trees reaching bearing age and increased use of chemical sprays to control insects are the principal reasons for the expected increase.

Production in French West Africa is estimated at 130.0 million pounds. This is somewhat lower than expected as the result of dry weather. No great increases from the 1957-58 level are expected during 1958-59 for the other countries of Africa.

Asia and Oceania

Total production of cocoa beans in Asia and Oceania during 1958-59 is estimated at 35.0 million pounds. This is 2.5 million pounds above the revised 1957-58 figure. The rise is accounted for by expected increases in production in the Philippines, New Hebrides, New Guinea and Western Samoa.

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WORLD MEAT TRADE INCREASES

Continued large exports from South America and larger intra-European trade pushed world trade in red meat to new record levels during 1957. Total world exports of about 5.6 billion pounds were 3 percent above 1956. Exports from Australia and New Zealand dropped somewhat, but European imports, sparked by large British demand, increased 7 percent. North American imports also rose sharply as a result of continued strong demand and reduced output in the United States.

World trade in 1958 is expected to show little, if any, increase over 1957 as increased domestic production in the large importing areas, and stable, or slackening slaughter in exporting areas retard international movements.

North America

The most striking feature of the North American meat trade during 1957 was the sharp rise in U. S. imports. Reduced slaughter in the United States and a continuing strong demand pushed up meat prices. U. S. imports from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Argentina and Ireland, rose in response to high domestic prices. Although U. S. exports for the year were high, cessation of Public Law 480 sales early in the year reduced foreign sales sharply during the second half of 1957.

Canadian trade also rose during 1957. Exports of carcass beef to the United States climbed sharply during the second part of 1957. U. S. imports from Oceania also rose.

North American imports in 1958 are expected to increase over 1957, while exports will probably continue to drop.

South America

South American meat exports during 1957 were about equal to the high level of a year earlier and were 74 percent above the 1951-55 average. Large Argentine exports reduced cattle herds. Production and exports in Argentina are expected to remain at 1957 levels during 1958, or to show only a slight decline. Although Uruguayan exports recovered somewhat, labor strife in the export packing plants is expected to reduce 1958 shipments sharply. Brazil's meat exports, although lower than in 1956, were still considerably above the 1951-55 average. Brazil is expected to ship an equal, or slightly larger tonnage during 1958.

The general outlook for South America during 1958 is for moderately smaller exports. Total exports, however, are expected to remain above 1951-55 levels.

Western Europe

Western European imports rose 7 percent during 1957. The United Kingdom continued to be the major importer, taking almost 80 percent of total Western European imports and 66 percent of the world total. Although U. K. imports rose substantially during 1957, they are expected to decline somewhat in 1958. West German imports dropped in response to increased domestic production. Italian imports rose sharply during 1957 and are expected to continue large in 1958.

France changed from a net exporter to a net importer of meat. The shift to French imports would have been even more pronounced if shipments of slaughter animals had also been included. At present France is closely controlling imports and is encouraging exports to conserve foreign exchange.

MEAT 1/: International trade, selected countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Continent and country	Average 1951-55 2/		1956 3/		1957 3/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:						
Canada	106,380	52,495	86,809	46,436	101,037	61,244
Mexico	67,119	1,476	23,908	1,641	31,918	7,295
United States	139,000	459,000	192,000	356,000	199,000	524,000
Honduras	---	372	---	1,620	---	---
Cuba	41	32,472	---	38,618	---	35,094
Dominican Republic	3,479	785	703	1,798	1,120	653
Total North America	316,019	546,600	303,420	446,113	333,075	629,886
South America:						
Argentina	829,306	---	1,548,941	---	1,549,834	---
Brazil	17,015	8,200	32,814	106	25,872	107
Chile	1,706	5,463	800	13,538	762	8,492
Paraguay	22,599	---	13,558	---	18,210	---
Peru	---	15,286	---	9,797	---	11,558
Uruguay	174,155	---	216,399	---	221,881	---
Venezuela	---	13,497	---	5,282	---	5,100
Total South America	1,044,781	42,446	1,812,512	28,723	1,816,559	25,257
Europe:						
Austria	3,003	6,014	912	6,858	1,473	7,323
Belgium-Luxembourg	24,526	41,664	33,745	55,385	17,184	59,639
Denmark	773,956	1,510	769,831	63	910,945	---
Finland	3,948	2,056	137	3,457	---	---
France	126,665	73,410	125,079	73,667	111,019	112,929
Germany, West	38,988	129,343	30,364	327,108	37,073	232,561
Greece	---	11,019	---	33,198	---	29,939
Iceland	805	116	5,106	---	5,170	---
Ireland	157,939	---	117,901	---	151,609	---
Italy	13,253	83,497	15,085	150,909	23,013	246,765
Netherlands	270,682	36,172	340,988	67,357	369,727	41,523
Norway	4,231	1,314	7,020	929	3,549	1,470
Portugal	5,599	1,651	3,369	---	3,483	---
Spain	395	12,441	170	42,597	138	73,670
Sweden	11,191	34,386	15,654	30,489	28,452	65,734
Switzerland	677	18,390	313	30,172	296	26,743
United Kingdom	---	2,686,730	---	3,318,899	---	3,513,449
Total West Europe	1,435,858	3,139,713	1,465,674	4,142,088	1,663,231	4,416,745
Bulgaria 4/	32	151	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	13,909	16,710	1,444	14,560	---	28,000
Germany, East 4/	---	14,880	---	20,000	---	45,000
Hungary 4/	39,400	4,192	---	---	---	---
Poland 4/	136,285	888	187,153	---	194,448	---
Rumania 4/	396	320	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	21,920	---	72,459	5,487	97,399	139
Total East Europe	211,942	37,141	326,356	50,847	358,647	75,939
Total Europe	1,647,800	3,176,854	1,792,030	4,192,935	2,021,878	4,492,684

MEAT 1/: International trade, selected countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956 and 1957--Continued

Continent and country	Average 1951-55 2/		1956 3/		1957 3/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia) 4/	---	105,254	---	51,000	---	36,000
Africa:						
Madagascar	12,792	---	5,695	---	---	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	16,179	6,610	9,390	17,934	9,495	14,232
Union of So. Africa	22,984	11,532	27,754	9,096	31,086	7,903
Total Africa	51,955	18,142	42,839	27,030	45,581	22,135
Asia:						
Israel	---	20,799	---	36,291	---	13,178
Japan	347	11,854	790	5,812	465	50,408
Philippines	---	21,882	---	46,035	---	---
Total Asia	347	54,535	790	88,138	465	93,586
Oceania:						
Australia	471,166	---	619,536	---	551,287	---
New Zealand	793,908	---	938,320	---	877,820	---
Total Oceania	1,265,074	---	1,557,856	---	1,429,107	---
Total World	4,325,976	3,943,831	5,509,447	4,833,939	5,646,665	5,299,548

1/ All meats converted to carcass weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb, goat and horse meat; excludes live animals, edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.
2/ In some instances averages are for less than 5 years.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ Trade with free world only.

Compiled from official sources, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches, and other U. S. representatives abroad.

Foreign Agricultural Service, 1958.

Danish exports rose sharply, reflecting increased domestic production and strong foreign demand. Dutch and Irish exports also rose.

Eastern Europe

Eastern European trade with non-Communist countries increased in 1957. Both Polish and Yugoslavian exports and Czechoslovakian and East German imports rose.

U.S.S.R.

Russian imports from non-Communist areas dropped sharply. Although the Soviet Union is a large importer of meat and meat products, most of its trade is with the Communist bloc. It imports much pork from Communist China.

Oceania

Drought in Australia increased livestock slaughter but reduced meat production in 1957. Exports suffered but are expected to recover slightly in 1958. New Zealand exports dropped also. Beef shipments fell sharply.

TRENDS IN WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION

During 1957 meat consumption rose to fairly high levels in most countries of Europe, the U.S.S.R., Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina. But consumption declined in Canada and the United States. Per capita supplies in the United Kingdom reached a new postwar high. During 1956 and 1957, per capita consumption in Argentina was the greatest of record.

Most of the meat produced is consumed in the countries where it is produced. World exports during 1957 were estimated at 5.6 billion pounds (carcass weight basis) compared with a total output of 95.2 billion pounds in 43 countries. The chief movement of meat is from Australia, New Zealand and South America to the United Kingdom and other countries in Western Europe. However, North America is drawing larger supplies from these surplus areas. Eastern Europe is shipping increasing quantities of meat to Western Europe. There is considerable intra-European trade.

Improvement in living standards are usually accompanied by an increase in the demand for meat but world trade in meat usually is not large enough to even out per capita supplies and changes in consumption in most countries come from changes in domestic meat output. During 1956 and 1957 per capita consumption was maintained or increased in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. On the other hand, consumption per person declined slightly in Canada and moderately in the United States.

Total consumption in North America during 1957 was 3 percent less than a year earlier but 11 percent greater than the 1951-55 average. The rise in consumption in recent years has been due mostly to increased local production but there was also a sharp rise in net imports.

Consumption in South America changed little from 1956 to 1957 but 1957 was 8 percent above average. Production in 1957 was 16 percent above the average and net exports were considerably above average.

Demand for meat has continued to rise in Western Europe. Consumption in 1957 was 2 percent greater than a year earlier and 18 percent above the 1951-55 average. Indigenous production was 15 percent above average and net imports have continued to rise in recent years.

Meat consumption in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe during 1957 was 3 percent greater than a year earlier and 19 percent above average. This large rise in consumption and increased net exports to the free world have been made possible by substantial gains in domestic meat output.

Consumption in Australia and New Zealand remains fairly high. Since 1951-55 increases in consumption have about matched the increase in production.

MEAT 1/: Consumption in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Countries	Production			Net trade + Imports - Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Average 1951-55	1956 2/	1957 2/	Average 1951-55	1956 2/	1957 2/	Average 1951-55	1956 2/	1957 2/	Average 1951-55	1956 2/	1957 2/
	Million pounds			Million pounds			Million pounds			Pounds		
North America :												
Canada 3/ 4/	2,086	2,415	2,318	-54	-40	-40	2,032	2,375	2,278	129	138	137
Mexico	1,139	1,228	1,346	-66	-22	-25	1,073	1,206	1,321	38	39	42
United States 5/	24,356	28,056	26,930	+320	+164	+325	24,676	28,220	27,255	151	167	159
Cuba 3/	461	480	500	+32	+39	+35	493	519	535	85	84	83
South America:												
Argentina 3/ 6/	4,893	6,296	6,351	-829	-1,549	-1,550	4,064	4,747	4,801	222	244	242
Brazil 3/	3,149	3,168	3,230	-9	-33	-26	3,140	3,135	3,204	56	52	52
Chile	360	--	--	+4	+13	+8	364	--	--	56	--	--
Paraguay 3/	187	--	--	-23	-14	-18	164	--	--	110	--	--
Uruguay	786	617	674	-174	-216	-222	612	401	452	242	151	168
Europe:												
Austria	654	719	734	+3	+6	+6	657	725	740	95	104	106
Belgium-Luxembourg	800	881	861	+17	+22	+42	817	903	903	92	101	101
Denmark 4/	1,247	1,354	1,551	-772	-770	-911	475	584	640	109	131	142
Finland	261	303	--	-2	+3	--	259	306	--	63	71	--
France	4,811	5,511	5,508	-53	-51	+2	4,758	5,460	5,510	112	125	125
Germany, West	4,740	5,367	5,706	+90	+297	+195	4,830	5,664	5,901	92	105	107
Greece	186	230	238	+11	+33	+30	197	263	268	25	33	33
Ireland 3/	404	377	423	-158	-118	-152	246	259	271	84	89	94
Italy	1,725	2,072	--	+70	+1	+224	1,795	2,073	--	38	43	--
Netherlands	1,087	1,241	1,276	-235	-274	-328	852	967	948	81	89	86
Norway	238	261	261	-3	-6	-2	235	255	259	70	74	74
Portugal	361	343	361	-4	-2	-2	357	341	359	41	39	40
Sweden	722	715	738	+23	+15	+37	745	730	775	104	100	105
Switzerland	431	474	--	+18	+30	+26	449	504	--	92	100	--
United Kingdom 3/4/	3,151	3,715	3,752	+2,687	+3,319	+3,513	5,838	7,034	7,265	108	131	134
Yugoslavia	899	1,091	992	-22	-67	-97	877	1,024	895	49	57	49
Africa:												
Union of So.Africa 3/	976	1,066	1,069	-11	-19	-23	965	1,047	1,046	73	75	74
Asia:												
Japan	401	612	599	+12	+5	+50	413	617	649	5	7	7
Philippines	206	214	248	+22	+46	+30	228	260	278	11	12	12
Oceania:												
Australia 3/4/7/	2,522	2,637	2,852	-471	-620	-551	2,051	2,017	2,301	214	217	221
New Zealand 3/4/8/	1,262	1,438	1,429	-794	-938	-878	468	500	551	216	223	229

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes horsemeat. 4/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. 5/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption. Per capita consumption estimates take into account changes in commercial stocks and excludes military consumption. 6/ Per capita data of the National Meat Board. 7/ Per capita data for years ending June 30. 8/ Per capita data are for years ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
Foreign Agricultural Service, October 1958.

MEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, prewar, 1946-50, and 1951-55 averages, and annual 1948-57

Country or area	Averages			1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Prewar 2/	1946-50	1951-55										
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:													
Canada	113	128	129	124	130	122	123	127	129	131	134	138	137
Mexico	38	41	38	41	40	45	39	38	37	38	37	39	42
United States	127	149	151	146	145	145	138	146	155	155	163	167	159
Cuba	77	85	85	---	---	---	90	86	85	81	82	84	83
South America:													
Argentina	209	230	222	235	237	240	233	215	215	217	230	244	242
Brazil	53	52	56	52	54	53	58	56	56	55	55	52	52
Chile	73	79	56	74	64	66	58	61	61	51	51	---	---
Paraguay	162	147	110	---	---	116	85	109	96	131	127	---	---
Uruguay	225	219	242	226	236	231	233	269	274	227	207	151	168
Europe:													
Austria	92	64	95	61	61	79	86	92	98	96	101	104	106
Belgium	89	85	92	82	85	83	85	90	91	95	97	101	101
Denmark	132	126	109	118	127	114	101	100	109	114	119	131	142
Finland	66	57	63	61	62	61	62	61	67	63	63	71	---
France	97	90	112	92	102	99	95	106	115	120	123	125	125
Germany, Western	3/ 113	61	92	---	---	79	85	86	94	94	101	105	107
Greece	36	24	25	27	26	22	21	23	24	27	31	33	33
Ireland	90	92	84	92	87	79	82	78	84	86	90	89	94
Italy	38	29	38	31	32	30	32	37	40	39	40	43	---
Netherlands	92	60	81	51	63	83	79	82	77	81	87	89	86
Norway	79	62	70	62	73	74	71	68	64	71	76	74	74
Portugal	43	40	41	35	39	36	41	39	39	42	42	39	40
Sweden	101	97	104	91	95	101	104	101	99	108	107	100	105
Switzerland	105	79	92	76	83	90	88	92	93	93	95	100	---
United Kingdom	126	101	108	89	87	113	89	97	108	120	128	131	134
Yugoslavia	3/ 57	49	49	---	---	---	50	42	39	55	58	57	49
U.S.S.R.	3/ 43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	53	---
Africa:													
Union of South Africa	70	78	73	82	80	75	68	72	79	75	70	75	74
Asia:													
Japan	---	---	5	---	---	---	4	4	5	4	6	7	7
Philippines	---	---	11	---	---	---	10	11	11	10	11	12	12
Oceania:													
Australia 4/	245	201	214	208	220	223	218	206	217	213	218	217	221
New Zealand 5/	212	212	216	199	219	220	228	220	205	211	218	223	229

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horse meat; excludes edible variety meat, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.
2/ Prewar average is for years 1935-39 for United States, Canada, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden; 1936-38 for Greece; and 1934-38 for other countries; see other footnotes for Australia and New Zealand. 3/ Prewar territory. 4/ Years ending June 30 of year shown in heading; prewar average 1936-37 to 1938-39. 5/ Years ending September 30; prewar average 1937-39.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign Agricultural Service. October 1958.

Meat consumption in the United Kingdom, the outstanding meat importer, continues to increase and domestic production is providing a large part of the increase. Domestic disappearance during the first half of 1958 was 4 percent greater than a year earlier. Production during the first half of 1958 was up 9 percent but there was a decline of 13 percent in imports. Domestic production supplied 54 percent of total consumption in January-June 1958 compared with 61 percent in the corresponding period of 1957.

The leading countries in per capita meat consumption during 1957 were Argentina (242 pounds), New Zealand (229), Australia (221), Uruguay (168), United States (159), Denmark (142), Canada (137), United Kingdom (134), France (125) and West Germany (107). Apparently consumption in Uruguay has declined sharply in recent years because of the decline in meat production.

Per capita consumption in the U.S.S.R. is estimated at 51 pounds in 1955 and 53 pounds in 1956. The consumption estimates take into account data on meat trade published by the Communist Government and FAS estimates of total production.

Meat consumption in Japan averages only about 7 pounds per person annually but is increasing steadily. Consumption in the Philippines is considerably higher at 12 pounds per capita.

Consumption figures for foreign countries are expressed on a dressed carcass weight basis so as to be as comparable as possible with U. S. statistics. The U. S. per capita data relate only to civilian consumption.

1958 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION ESTIMATED UP 2 PERCENT

World milk production is expected to increase about 2 percent in 1958 for the third year in succession. This estimate is based on preliminary reports from 22 primary producing countries, which normally produce about 60 percent of the world's milk. Output in these countries in 1958 is expected to reach 393 billion pounds of cow's milk, compared with 387 billion in 1957.

Gains this year are not quite as general as in other recent years. Milk production in Europe is again up about 3 percent overall, but Denmark, Finland, and Sweden are showing significant declines. United Kingdom output appears to be leveling off and may be down slightly this year. However, sharp gains are continuing through 1958 in France, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Pasture conditions in Europe in 1958 have again been well above average.

U. S. milk production will be down very slightly in 1958 for the first time since 1952. Many other Western Hemisphere countries, especially Canada, continue to report substantial increases.

Cows' milk: Estimate of 1958 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

Country	Average 1951-55	Annual			1958 Compared with 1957
		1956	1957	1958 1/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	16,026	16,966	17,288	18,000	104
Mexico	3,806	4,585	4,815	4,900	102
United States	113,959	125,474	126,381	126,100	100
Cuba	1,422	1,654	1,720	1,750	102
Austria	5,336	5,761	6,063	6,125	101
Belgium	7,745	8,070	8,201	8,350	102
Denmark	11,521	11,173	11,750	11,160	95
Finland	6,147	6,802	7,022	6,725	96
France	38,045	42,000	45,400	48,000	106
Germany, Western	36,023	37,494	38,058	40,280	106
Greece	494	710	688	700	102
Ireland	5,256	5,822	6,343	6,440	102
Italy	16,663	18,539	18,630	18,950	102
Luxembourg	395	427	434	445	102
Netherlands	12,654	12,835	12,987	13,766	106
Norway	3,554	3,710	3,807	3,850	101
Sweden	9,829	8,675	8,896	8,755	98
Switzerland	5,977	6,204	6,327	6,550	104
United Kingdom	23,251	25,791	26,543	26,415	100
Argentina 2/	10,334	12,006	11,350	11,350	100
Australia 3/	12,516	14,559	13,308	12,650	95
New Zealand 4/	11,186	11,464	11,312	11,896	105
Total of above countries	357,139	380,721	387,323	393,157	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 3/ Excludes milk fed to livestock. 4/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

Milk output in Australia will again be down in calender year 1958, due to drought, but may increase sharply next year. New Zealand production through 1958 is continuing to increase moderately.

Compared with the average for 1951-55, world production is up about 10 percent, with Europe showing an overall gain of 13 percent in contrast to a gain of only 6 percent in the United States. Denmark and Sweden are the only reporting countries now producing less milk than they did 5 years ago. The United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland, West Germany, France, Austria, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba have shown substantial gains over this period.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, UP IN SECOND QUARTER, 1958

Over-all output of dairy products in factories in the second quarter of 1958 was higher than for the same quarter of 1957. Conditions were favorable for milk production in New Zealand, but less so in Australia. In Western Europe pasture conditions were again very good and output was up overall but with some notable exceptions. Milk production was up in Canada, but practically unchanged in the United States from the earlier year.

Butter production in factories in the April-June quarter, 1958, was 5 percent higher than comparable 1957. Output increased in most of the important producing countries with the exception of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Argentina, and the United States.

Factory cheese production rose 4 percent above the 1957 level. Output was down in the Southern Hemisphere. Production was up in all countries of Western Europe except Sweden, but declined in Canada and the United States.

Over-all canned milk production dropped 6 percent in the second quarter of 1958. Output was heavier in Argentina, France and Canada, but considerably smaller in Australia, the Netherlands, West Germany, and the United States.

Production of dried milk, mostly nonfat dry milk, showed a gain of 6 percent. It was above the 1957 level in all reporting countries except Australia, Argentina and West Germany.

Prospects in Australia and New Zealand at the beginning of the new season appear favorable for dairy production. In West Germany, feed supplies are excellent and dairy cattle are in good condition.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, April-June 1958 (preliminary) with comparisons

Country and product	Average		Total 1957	1957			1958		Apr.-June 1958 compared with Apr.-June 1957
	1934-38	1946-50		Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Butter:									
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	305,562	96,152	117,082	63,153	37,815	109,123	113
United States	1,705,240	1,301,830	1,421,740	441,935	327,400	300,640	359,925	427,200	97
Belgium	46,179	55,353	106,118	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	400,660	318,697	383,600	115,080	101,852	83,114	83,334	105,168	91
Finland	61,287	2/ 61,215	3/ 158,811	47,597	46,700	31,261	3/ 32,284	47,379	99
France 4/	220,000	—	624,000	152,000	154,300	218,200	110,200	176,400	116
Germany, West	5/ 6/ 560,000	492,188	685,392	196,416	192,896	161,575	179,908	230,669	117
Ireland	89,400	68,648	109,458	3/ 38,394	44,577	19,884	3/ 7,654	39,054	102
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	167,770	53,572	54,894	36,722	35,430	4/ 73,300	137
Norway	24,930	20,049	34,603	14,895	9,225	3,077	4,997	12,148	82
Sweden	152,769	216,442	193,399	58,261	60,845	37,992	38,920	58,631	101
Switzerland 7/	57,760	36,949	8/ 63,052	20,386	17,578	11,635	4/ 13,996	4/ 23,129	113
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	76,272	32,256	18,592	15,568	18,592	—	—
Argentina	65,742	100,657	124,573	28,089	19,394	35,584	3/ 42,251	26,014	93
Union of South Africa	9/ 27,725	44,845	85,371	17,114	15,376	26,497	—	—	—
Australia	6/ 415,250	354,371	397,069	54,042	79,917	145,226	105,130	56,481	104
New Zealand	6/ 366,912	346,095	3/ 468,234	3/ 43,232	3/ 93,811	3/ 198,307	3/ 140,627	48,315	112
Cheese:									
Canada 10/	1/ 119,924	114,329	95,635	32,512	38,865	17,199	7,368	28,590	88
United States	643,234	1,156,005	1,408,785	452,795	356,730	286,430	311,470	441,245	97
Denmark	68,820	123,634	215,830	70,547	59,083	43,430	48,501	74,480	106
France 4/	11/	11/	705,500	168,000	176,400	261,700	176,400	225,000	134
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	740,746	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	4/ 200,000	176,926	357,145	123,016	112,655	73,841	64,903	4/ 125,700	102
Norway 13/	39,067	35,564	67,899	23,470	20,251	10,948	14,665	27,190	116
Sweden	76,059	115,005	115,060	39,955	33,233	18,589	21,559	37,110	93
Switzerland 13/	111,729	107,232	8/ 139,772	40,483	43,671	25,935	4/ 20,765	4/ 40,834	101
United Kingdom 7/	109,000	69,888	255,472	82,432	62,944	54,768	3/ 54,880	—	—
Argentina	67,873	203,830	260,418	60,873	55,140	75,602	3/ 71,063	60,406	99
Union of South Africa	9/ 10,195	17,967	26,344	5,113	5,321	8,281	—	—	—
Australia	6/ 48,400	98,396	85,785	11,209	20,630	30,917	15,947	10,553	94
New Zealand	6/ 210,911	216,842	3/ 217,135	3/ 22,070	36,252	92,440	65,180	21,255	96

See footnotes at end of table

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, April-June 1958 (preliminary) with comparisons—Continued

Country and product	Average		Total 1957	1957			1958		Apr.-June 1958 compared with Apr.-June 1957
	1934-38	1946-50		Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Canned milk:									
Canada 14/	1/ 104,335	266,532	344,654	124,906	117,566	51,588	55,708	126,635	101
United States 15/	1,970,189	3,170,576	2,521,130	853,250	646,150	454,325	467,000	779,550	91
Cuba	16/ 32,564	36,655	86,978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	40,785	58,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	17/ 28,953	16/ 57,984	4/ 130,100	4/ 27,300	4/ 28,200	4/ 48,100	4/ 27,100	4/ 40,100	147
Germany, West	11/	11/	3/ 629,228	215,541	187,090	125,845	136,665	210,194	98
Netherlands	309,952	181,222	619,272	186,730	3/ 164,733	131,394	131,836	4/ 166,800	89
Switzerland	14,198	13,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	378,560	219,914	407,904	176,960	71,232	63,392	73,024	—	—
Argentina	18/ 3,159	16/ 11,914	22,780	3/ 4,817	5,597	3/ 6,538	3/ 7,817	5,004	104
Australia	6/ 41,894	132,745	156,798	3/ 19,401	3/ 31,097	3/ 64,724	36,696	16,970	87
New Zealand	6/ 16/ 11,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk 19/:									
Canada 20/	1/ 26,079	72,686	142,885	42,551	51,770	36,963	22,412	63,640	150
United States 21/	1/ 637,407	1,704,061	1,805,810	622,300	386,300	359,460	465,700	626,450	101
Belgium	5,500	6,607	55,465	21,857	4/ 24,521	4/ 6,217	—	—	—
Denmark	2,205	16,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	17/ 7,685	16/ 3,308	4/ 33,100	4/ 6,600	4/ 7,300	4/ 14,200	4/ 6,600	4/ 25,800	391
Germany, West	11/	11/	3/ 127,730	44,168	40,536	27,561	3/ 24,346	40,050	91
Netherlands	56,438	54,468	149,692	74,295	3/ 58,341	6,393	19,621	4/ 82,600	111
Sweden	1,351	24,566	39,147	13,528	12,981	5,539	7,493	15,056	111
Switzerland	7,187	10,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	43,098	73,848	154,112	58,464	33,600	32,480	31,808	—	—
Argentina	18/ 3,977	16/ 14,070	23,538	3/ 4,224	3,677	8,237	3/ 8,084	4,178	99
Australia	6/ 16,691	54,235	102,030	3/ 13,394	3/ 22,826	39,639	22,785	10,478	78
New Zealand	22/ 17,429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Average 1948-50. 3/ Revised. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Average 1935-38. 6/ Production year ending June 30. 7/ Total production. 8/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data. 9/ Production year ending August 31. 10/ Cheddar cheese only. 11/ Not available. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 13/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 14/ Both bulk and case goods. 15/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 16/ Less than a 5-year average. 17/ For 1937. 18/ For 1939. 19/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 20/ Approximately 1.8 to 2.0 million pounds of animal feed now being included in production data; animal feed production not available and not included for 1935-39 period. 21/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 22/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER CONTINUES UPWARD

Hog slaughter in 27 countries covered by a Foreign Agriculture Service study, is continuing to increase in 1958 and a further rise is expected in 1959. However, the various areas studied showed conflicting trends. Thus European slaughter, which rose rapidly to its 1958 high, is expected to level off and even drop somewhat in 1959, while hog slaughter in North America, which dropped in 1957 and 1958, is expected to rise sharply next year. South America hog slaughter is expected to rise slightly while it will probably remain level in Oceania.

The most important effect of these changes upon U. S. hog producers will be from the leveling off of European hog production now in progress. The high level of slaughter and lard production in Europe this year cut sharply into U. S. shipments of lard to that area. Exports to Europe dropped from 163.9 million pounds during the first 6 months of 1957 to 81.5 million pounds during the same period this year. Pork variety meat exports have also suffered from foreign competition.

North America

Hog slaughter is expected to rise sharply in North America next year due primarily to heavy U. S. production and some further expansion in Canada. Large feed grain stocks, high prices for pork, and a drop in the production of beef during 1958 have encouraged U. S. producers to expand their operations. Canadian hog kill, which rose sharply during the second half of 1958 is expected to continue slightly higher in 1959. Feed grain supplies are abundant and hog prices have remained high. New high hog price supports announced this year have also served to increase production by assuring farmers a floor price for their animals. Hog slaughter in Mexico and Cuba continues to rise. These 2 countries are pork and lard importers, and the steady increase in hog production in recent years has not kept pace with increasing demand for pork. However, vegetable oil production in both areas has cut into the demand for lard.

South America

Over-production of hogs in Argentina during 1957 and early 1958 caused a sharp decline in prices. Farmers reacted by decreasing hog production. This is reflected by the sharp drop in 1958 and 1959 hog kill. Brazilian hog slaughter continued to increase in 1958 and further increases are looked for in 1959. Brazil has the most hogs in South America, and the fourth largest number in the world.

Western Europe

Slaughter in Denmark, which dropped during the second half of 1958 is expected to remain at the same level in 1959. Weak prices for Danish bacon on the U. K. market and large German production have reduced the profit margin of Danish hog producers. French hog slaughter dropped in 1958 and a further slight drop is expected in 1959. Irish hog kill, which rose sharply in 1958 will probably drop in 1959. Irish pork exports to the United Kingdom have been meeting sharp competition from domestic British production and imported continental pork.

In the Netherlands, slaughter is also expected to drop in 1959. Here again over-production during 1957 and 1958 caused farmers to reduce their hog production. A good 1957 corn crop in Yugoslavia and government aids to production are expected to push up slaughter there sharply in 1958 and 1959.

West German hog slaughter, which rose steadily during the past 8 years, is expected to drop next year. Pork and lard was abundant in West Germany this year and prices were weak. The Government bought pork for canning and restricted imports to help support prices. The United Kingdom hog kill rose sharply in 1958 and is expected to continue upward next year. Although there is some indication that reduced subsidies and weak prices have discouraged hog producers, no decline in slaughter is expected before the end of 1959.

(Continued on Page 20)

WORLD COTTON CROP NEAR RECORD IN 1958-59

World cotton production in 1958-59 is estimated at 42.3 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), or only 0.4 million bales below the record world crop of 42.7 million bales in 1955-56, and 2.1 million bales above 1957-58. Substantial increases in production over last season are expected in the United States, Sudan, Egypt, Mexico, Uganda, the Soviet Union, Communist China, and a number of other countries.

The U. S. 1958 crop of 11.7 million bales (October estimate) is 0.7 million bales larger than last year's. Acreage allotments for 1958 were about the same as in 1957, but nearly 5.0 million allotted acres were removed from production under the Soil Bank program in 1958, compared with 3.0 million in 1957. The reduction in acreage, however, may be more than offset by a record average yield of 469 pounds per acre in 1958, compared with the previous record of 417 pounds in 1955.

Cotton plantings in Mexico in 1958-59 increased by 240,000 acres over a year earlier, and despite recent rains which caused some damage, production may be up to 2.2 million bales. Central American countries may further increase acreage this season. Severe drought reduced the Serido and Sertao crops in North Brazil this season, but in South Brazil the 1958-59 acreage may increase by 10 percent or more, partly because of recently improved yields and an increase in guaranteed prices to producers. Peru is expected to harvest a larger crop this year, and acreage and production in Colombia is increasing significantly.

Egypt's first official estimate is for a crop of slightly more than 2.0 million bales, up 10 percent from last season, and the largest since 1952-53. Despite some reports of insect damage, conditions have been favorable generally, and acreage is up 5 percent to nearly 2.0 million acres. The first phase of the Managil Extension has been planted in the Sudan this season. If yields return to more normal levels, the crop might be about equal to the record production of 617,000 bales in 1956-57.

(Continued on page 21)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average		1956	1957 2/	1958 2/	Average		1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador	9	63	95	99	130	5	53	137	161	200
Guatemala	--	23	33	44	--	2	19	50	63	--
Mexico	725	1,936	2,095	2,250	2,490	334	1,333	1,790	2,085	2,220
Nicaragua	9	101	182	165	195	5	87	193	200	--
United States	27,788	22,861	15,615	13,558	11,960	13,149	14,093	13,310	10,964	11,675
British West Indies	20	17	9	11	--	5	4	3	5	--
Haiti	--	39	--	--	--	22	7	--	--	--
Total 4/	28,642	25,054	18,097	16,194	14,899	13,523	15,602	15,502	13,507	14,399
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/	85	120	235	200	--	35	45	55	85	--
Greece	173	219	395	385	403	77	137	234	290	289
Italy	56	82	112	99	100	21	31	37	38	38
Rumania 5/	8	122	278	275	--	2	23	28	30	--
Spain	46	168	494	425	430	10	60	223	170	193
Yugoslavia	8	34	32	31	32	3	5	9	15	10
Total 4/	377	761	1,546	1,415	1,440	148	306	586	628	625
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	5,885	5,100	5,200	5,200	3,430	4,760	6,200	6,000	--
ASIA:										
Aden	--	18	35	40	--	--	12	24	25	--
Cyprus	11	13	12	12	--	3	3	2	2	--
Iran	453	463	625	625	640	171	186	285	280	320
Iraq	53	97	144	160	139	11	27	36	65	--
Israel	--	1	14	12	16	--	1	14	18	25
Syria	85	405	673	638	645	28	231	426	492	540
Turkey	667	1,458	1,575	1,520	1,550	249	624	670	550	570
Afghanistan	--	87	196	--	--	49	55	85	60	--
Burma	428	365	354	297	335	97	91	75	55	65
China, Mainland	7,038	12,740	15,400	14,300	14,900	2,855	4,520	6,000	6,500	--
India	6/ 24,204	16,463	19,893	20,158	20,150	6/ 5,348	3,382	4,070	4,450	4,500
Korea 7/	564	316	260	200	--	198	77	72	35	--
Indonesia	27	10	6	10	10	9	3	1	2	2
Pakistan	6/	3,167	3,583	3,563	--	6/	1,320	1,317	1,370	1,425
Thailand	16	89	98	102	--	7	32	45	50	--
Total 4/	33,805	35,728	42,915	41,867	42,367	9,038	10,574	13,139	13,978	14,398

SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina	770	1,308	1,340	1,655	--	289	557	481	750	--
Brazil	5,562	4,680	4,300	3,700	--	1,956	1,655	1,325	1,280	--
Colombia	98	163	155	178	210	23	69	110	95	135
Ecuador	40	38	40	--	--	13	11	12	12	--
Paraguay	111	153	120	143	--	40	59	48	45	--
Peru	428	488	588	581	581	379	450	485	476	493
Venezuela	50	35	52	--	--	11	13	21	25	30
Total 4/	7,060	6,870	6,599	6,357	6,681	2,711	2,816	2,484	2,685	2,667
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan	439	614	764	728	800	248	383	617	225	--
Belgian Congo	874	863	850	840	840	172	222	239	205	--
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	86	81	30	29	--	12	13	6	8	8
Kenya	--	73	75	--	--	13	11	7	9	10
Tanganyika	--	209	300	--	--	50	55	111	140	132
Uganda	1,477	1,574	1,569	1,617	1,875	281	291	310	292	--
Egypt	1,821	1,832	1,715	1,888	1,977	1,893	1,705	1,492	1,861	2,045
Algeria	--	19	19	18	--	--	8	6	6	--
Morocco	1	9	12	14	--	8/	5	8	10	--
French Equatorial Africa	390	700	785	775	775	41	135	155	185	170
French West Africa	--	181	--	--	--	28	30	52	--	--
Mozambique	--	690	743	750	--	9/ 33	148	158	155	--
Nigeria	--	463	--	--	--	36	114	135	205	165
Angola	73	124	132	133	126	13	25	31	30	28
Union of South Africa	--	66	--	--	--	2	23	31	33	--
Australia	53	8	8	9	--	11	3	3	2	--
Total 4/	6,176	7,547	8,138	8,462	8,823	2,840	3,182	3,374	3,427	4,011
World total 4/	81,147	81,845	82,395	79,495	79,410	31,690	37,240	41,285	40,225	42,300
Foreign Free World 4/	41,140	40,101	45,767	45,962	46,875	12,219	13,794	15,692	16,646	17,630
Communist countries 4/	12,219	18,883	21,013	19,975	20,575	6,322	9,353	12,283	12,615	12,995

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

HOGS: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-57, indicated 1958, and forecast 1959

(Continued from Page 17)

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	Indicated 1958	Forecast 1959	Percent 1958 of 1957	Percent 1959 of 1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	percent	percent
North America:							
Canada 1/	5,519	5,960	5,401	6,106	6,354	+ 13	+ 4
Mexico	2,266	2,920	3,100	3,160	--	+ 2	--
United States-Inspected	58,516	65,748	60,682	59,700	68,000	- 2	+ 14
" " Total	79,807	85,193	79,049	77,800	88,000	- 2	+ 13
Cuba	1,194	1,215	1,240	1,260	1,285	+ 2	+ 2
Europe:							
Austria	2,348	2,765	2,826	2,940	3,000	+ 4	+ 2
Belgium	2,124	2,472	2,463	2,270	2,500	- 8	+ 10
Denmark	6,347	6,800	7,700	7,500	7,500	- 3	0
France 1/	6,161	8,287	8,424	8,375	8,325	- 1	- 1
Germany, Fed. Rep. 2/	14,440	17,290	18,536	19,446	18,600	+ 5	- 4
Ireland	1,092	1,045	1,256	1,500	1,400	+ 19	- 7
Italy	3,857	4,580	4,463	4,388	4,312	- 2	- 2
Netherlands	3,092	3,879	4,121	3,900	3,800	- 5	- 3
Norway	487	688	666	628	628	- 6	0
Portugal	3/ 720	696	797	880	970	+ 10	+ 10
Sweden	2,355	2,486	2,843	3,188	3,135	+ 12	- 2
Switzerland	1,064	1,262	1,315	1,335	1,360	+ 2	+ 2
United Kingdom	7,829	9,664	10,014	11,012	11,460	+ 10	+ 4
Yugoslavia	4,704	4,594	3,940	4,000	4,500	+ 2	+ 13
Asia:							
Japan 1/	1,477	2,150	2,687	2,950	--	+ 10	--
Philippines	1,542	1,922	2,114	2,300	2,500	+ 9	+ 9
South America:							
Argentina	1,893	2,515	2,700	2,400	2,350	- 11	- 2
Brazil 1/	6,227	6,831	7,200	7,300	7,500	+ 1	+ 3
Colombia 1/	770	787	721	735	735	+ 2	0
Uruguay	232	239	233	234	236	0	+ 1
Africa:							
Union of South Africa 1/	3/ 605	694	--	--	--	--	--
Oceania:							
Australia 1/	1,627	1,733	1,870	1,800	1,700	- 4	- 6
New Zealand 4/	734	816	726	740	775	+ 2	+ 5

1/ Commercial slaughter. 2/ Slaughter from domestic sources only. 3/ Less than 5-year average. 4/ Year ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information. Foreign Agricultural Service, October 1958.

COTTON -(Continued from Page 17)

Plantings in Uganda are earlier and larger than a year ago, and production could set a record. Large crops are also in prospect in Syria, Iran, and Pakistan where conditions have been generally favorable.

Heavy rains reduced Greece's earlier prospects for a bumper crop to about the same level as a year ago. India also has had some heavy rains, but they were generally beneficial, and with increased acreage, production will likely be higher. Production in Communist countries is expected to increase further in 1958-59 to levels aggregating about 13.0 million bales, compared with 12.6 million last season. A comprehensive analysis of cotton in the Soviet Union will be published based on the observations of the U. S. cotton team which recently visited that country.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION RISES

The 1958 world production of barley and oats is larger than last year and sharply above average, though not up to the large 1956 outturn. According to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service, production of the 2 grains combined may total 144 million short tons, or 3 percent above 1957 and 10 percent above the 1950-54 average. The increase is in both oats and barley, though the oats increase is the larger.

World barley production is now forecast at 3,230 million bushels, compared with 3,155 million a year ago, and the 1950-54 average of 2,690 million. Largest increases over 1957 are in North America, Africa, and the Soviet Union, with smaller increases forecast for South America and Australia. The gains in those areas more than offset reductions in Europe and Asia.

Oats production is tentatively placed at 4,160 million bushels. This is 165 million bushels more than in 1957 but is about the same as the 1950-54 average. Increases over 1957 are mainly in North America, where a total of 1,827 million bushels is 135 million bushels more than last year. Increases are also indicated for the Soviet Union and Australia. Europe had a smaller crop than last year's below-average production and a slight reduction is also estimated for Asia.

Smaller feed grain crops in Europe may not increase import needs proportionately, since quantities of low grade wheat will presumably be used as feed in a number of countries. Part will be used domestically and some will probably be exported, especially from France where 40 percent or more of the crop may be below milling standards. Increases feed grain production in the Soviet Union may mean more competition for U.S. feed grain exports, also.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	7,919	8,390	9,403	9,548	28.8	32.1	23.0	25.5	228,334	269,065	215,993	243,921
Mexico	573	609	593	640	13.2	14.8	13.2	—	7,554	9,035	7,810	—
United States	10,173	12,940	15,000	14,939	27.8	29.1	29.0	31.2	283,026	376,873	435,695	466,301
Estimated total 5/	18,670	21,940	25,000	25,130	27.8	29.9	26.4	28.6	519,000	655,000	660,000	719,000
Europe:												
Austria	363	416	427	427	36.6	42.5	42.2	32.1	13,288	17,660	18,000	13,700
Belgium	213	224	213	241	58.0	59.1	63.8	63.1	12,344	13,240	13,580	15,210
Denmark	1,390	1,601	1,712	1,752	63.7	68.9	68.7	64.5	88,490	110,320	117,580	112,990
Finland	358	477	545	552	30.5	27.5	29.3	32.3	10,904	13,140	15,980	17,840
France	2,713	5,659	4,059	4,413	32.9	48.6	41.0	36.3	89,372	275,000	166,550	160,000
Germany, West	1,733	2,103	2,155	2,172	47.5	50.5	53.4	50.3	82,320	106,100	115,025	109,360
Greece	523	509	496	477	19.9	20.8	23.5	27.0	10,424	10,570	11,660	12,860
Ireland	174	236	313	317	51.2	62.1	59.8	—	8,910	14,650	18,710	—
Italy	619	587	566	554	21.1	21.6	24.0	23.2	13,057	12,680	13,590	12,860
Netherlands	183	182	178	201	60.4	68.8	75.2	71.5	11,048	12,520	13,390	14,380
Norway	164	268	334	361	44.8	51.0	43.4	45.5	7,350	13,660	14,495	16,440
Portugal	382	381	383	371	15.1	11.0	14.2	13.8	5,780	4,200	5,440	5,110
Spain	3,903	3,892	3,400	3,600	22.8	18.3	22.6	22.2	88,830	71,250	76,930	80,000
Sweden	352	592	649	726	42.2	47.5	39.4	44.6	14,850	28,140	25,580	32,380
Switzerland	53	78	67	57	48.7	56.0	48.1	51.9	2,581	4,370	3,220	2,960
United Kingdom	2,051	2,323	2,622	2,768	48.9	56.2	52.6	50.6	100,326	130,670	137,990	140,000
Estimated total West Europe 5/	15,190	19,550	18,150	19,020	36.9	43.0	42.4	40.2	560,000	840,000	770,000	765,000
Bulgaria	630	640	642	—	26.8	21.9	31.6	—	16,900	14,000	20,300	—
Czechoslovakia	1,556	1,650	1,651	—	33.5	39.1	37.9	—	52,100	64,500	62,500	—
Germany, East	702	796	795	—	42.3	38.4	44.0	—	29,700	30,600	35,000	—
Hungary	1,080	1,005	1,190	—	27.3	26.4	37.0	—	29,500	26,500	44,000	—
Poland	2,072	1,920	1,917	1,630	24.3	27.1	29.5	30.1	50,400	52,000	56,500	49,000
Rumania	1,235	750	—	—	15.8	16.3	—	—	19,500	12,200	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	872	1,008	964	—	18.1	27.5	20.5	16,600	15,800	27,740	19,750
Estimated total East Europe 5/	8,290	7,650	7,970	7,780	25.9	28.1	33.2	28.9	215,000	215,000	265,000	225,000
Estimated total Europe 5/	23,480	27,200	26,120	26,800	33.0	38.8	39.6	36.9	775,000	1,055,000	1,035,000	990,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	22,500	29,400	24,200	—	15.6	17.9	16.5	—	350,000	525,000	400,000	—

Asia:												
Iran	1,956	—	—	—	18.8	—	—	—	36,798	36,740	45,930	43,630
Iraq	2,374	2,893	3,063	—	14.9	16.1	19.6	—	35,270	46,670	59,930	45,000
Lebanon	35	47	52	—	19.0	20.6	20.8	—	664	970	1,080	—
Syria	848	1,630	1,483	964	14.5	15.5	17.0	6.0	12,292	25,260	25,260	5,740
Turkey	5,540	6,454	6,523	—	23.2	20.1	24.5	—	128,380	130,000	160,000	130,000
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325,000	—	—	—
India	7,978	8,382	8,726	7,531	14.6	15.3	15.1	13.5	116,414	128,290	131,900	101,500
Pakistan	567	580	548	621	11.6	11.9	11.2	12.8	6,600	6,910	6,160	7,930
Japan	2,400	2,425	2,307	2,268	37.7	39.7	38.9	38.0	90,439	96,380	89,690	86,230
Korea, South	1,710	1,950	2,050	—	14.6	17.4	15.1	—	25,000	34,000	31,000	—
Estimated total 5/	41,070	44,470	44,900	42,010	19.6	18.9	19.4	19.4	805,000	840,000	870,000	815,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,102	3,300	—	—	12.1	14.0	—	—	37,494	46,210	25,980	34,450
Egypt	128	137	138	141	38.9	43.2	43.5	43.8	4,976	5,920	6,000	6,170
Morocco 7/	4,934	4,655	2,938	4,487	14.4	15.4	7.3	13.1	71,220	71,660	21,495	58,880
Tunisia	1,295	1,600	1,800	1,775	6.9	5.3	4.7	7.8	8,920	8,500	8,500	13,780
Union of South Africa	135	—	—	—	17.4	—	—	—	2,350	1,000	750	—
Estimated total 5/	11,120	11,730	9,560	11,890	13.0	13.2	8.9	11.8	145,000	155,000	85,000	140,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,587	2,501	2,095	—	24.8	25.1	22.1	—	39,320	62,670	46,300	—
Chile	136	149	149	—	31.7	30.2	37.1	—	4,316	4,500	5,530	—
Peru	465	418	429	445	21.5	17.5	19.2	—	9,980	7,315	8,250	—
Uruguay	81	140	110	—	16.6	14.6	14.1	—	1,344	2,050	1,550	—
Estimated total 5/	2,840	3,820	3,380	3,940	22.2	22.8	21.3	20.3	63,000	87,000	72,000	80,000
Oceania:												
Australia	1,412	2,093	2,086	—	22.2	24.5	14.8	—	31,351	51,330	30,780	40,000
New Zealand	53	60	59	—	45.1	49.6	53.0	—	2,388	2,975	3,125	—
Total	1,465	2,153	2,145	2,260	23.0	25.2	15.8	19.1	33,739	54,305	33,905	43,200
Estimated world total 5/	121,140	140,710	135,300	136,030	22.2	23.9	23.3	23.7	2,690,000	3,370,000	3,155,000	3,230,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1958 and end early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial production estimates. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	10,827	11,706	11,017	11,039	38.2	44.8	34.5	36.5	414,086	524,445	380,599	403,168
Mexico	206	94	148	215	18.2	22.0	20.9	—	3,759	2,067	3,100	—
United States	37,928	33,706	34,984	31,926	33.9	34.5	37.4	44.5	1,285,417	1,163,160	1,308,360	1,419,351
Estimated total 6/	48,960	45,510	46,150	43,180	34.8	37.1	36.7	42.3	1,703,000	1,690,000	1,692,000	1,827,000
Europe:												
Austria	539	461	454	440	44.8	56.0	51.6	44.9	24,156	25,800	23,440	19,770
Belgium	405	389	367	347	80.2	85.7	85.2	85.1	32,462	33,340	31,270	29,520
Denmark	656	628	586	504	89.5	93.5	92.4	91.2	58,740	58,700	54,150	45,950
Finland	1,143	1,146	1,023	1,092	47.1	39.6	47.0	49.9	53,801	45,400	48,100	54,440
France	5,596	5,626	3,973	3,717	43.3	56.4	44.7	44.4	242,298	317,200	177,700	165,000
Germany, West	2,681	2,350	2,236	2,044	67.3	71.9	68.6	72.6	180,322	168,890	153,500	148,330
Greece	366	364	373	353	26.1	27.7	34.3	37.1	9,558	10,100	12,800	13,090
Ireland	613	525	455	452	63.2	71.5	65.5	—	38,744	37,520	29,820	—
Italy	1,140	1,046	1,037	1,011	32.9	33.4	38.6	38.2	37,516	34,890	40,040	38,580
Luxembourg	52	50	50	--	50.0	58.0	--	—	2,602	2,900	--	--
Netherlands	368	377	394	338	87.5	88.2	88.2	90.5	32,210	33,260	34,760	30,590
Norway	187	164	150	141	62.7	76.6	62.3	68.4	11,726	12,560	9,350	9,650
Portugal	774	746	776	753	12.2	8.9	11.8	11.8	9,424	6,650	9,190	8,920
Spain	1,520	1,251	1,375	1,400	23.2	24.9	28.8	25.0	35,306	31,120	39,615	35,000
Sweden	1,225	1,321	1,273	1,319	48.8	59.1	45.9	53.0	59,744	78,050	58,380	69,860
Switzerland	64	80	54	54	77.3	77.0	78.7	84.3	4,946	6,160	4,250	4,550
United Kingdom	2,854	2,564	2,348	2,232	65.4	67.9	63.9	67.2	186,774	174,020	150,150	150,000
Estimated total West Europe 6/	20,180	19,090	16,920	16,250	50.5	56.3	52.0	52.6	1,020,000	1,075,000	880,000	855,000
Bulgaria	397	373	376	—	27.7	22.5	30.6	—	11,000	8,400	11,500	—
Czechoslovakia	1,380	1,330	1,320	—	44.2	52.6	47.0	—	61,000	70,000	62,000	—
Germany, East	1,352	1,100	1,125	—	55.9	55.5	52.0	—	75,600	61,000	58,500	—
Hungary	355	295	424	—	31.0	36.6	42.5	—	11,000	10,800	18,000	—
Poland	4,130	3,940	4,280	4,325	35.8	39.5	40.9	42.3	148,000	155,500	175,000	183,000
Rumania	1,175	840	—	—	22.9	25.0	—	—	26,900	21,000	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	922	993	865	—	24.2	33.6	19.9	19,420	22,320	33,345	17,220
Estimated total East Europe 6/	9,700	8,830	9,420	9,220	36.6	39.6	40.9	39.0	355,000	350,000	385,000	360,000
Estimated total Europe 6/	29,880	27,920	26,340	25,470	46.0	51.0	48.0	47.7	1,375,000	1,425,000	1,265,000	1,215,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	40,000	37,300	34,600	—	20.9	23.5	23.1	—	835,000	875,000	800,000	—

Asia:												
Syria	22	—	—	—	24.3	—	—	—	535	—	—	—
Turkey	808	919	949	—	30.9	27.2	31.6	—	24,958	25,000	30,000	19,500
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	—
Japan	209	208	232	222	47.6	53.3	55.8	53.7	9,948	11,090	12,950	11,920
Estimated total 6/	4,400	4,740	4,690	4,280	25.0	23.2	22.4	23.4	110,000	110,000	105,000	100,000
Africa:												
Algeria	428	309	—	—	20.9	21.6	—	—	8,940	6,680	6,200	5,500
Morocco 8/	140	62	77	67	28.4	25.6	18.8	19.4	3,978	1,590	1,450	1,300
Tunisia	59	45	55	—	18.2	—	—	—	1,074	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	365	—	—	—	12.3	—	—	—	5,800	5,000	5,200	—
Estimated total 6/	1,040	820	850	830	20.2	18.3	17.6	18.1	21,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,655	2,362	2,075	—	34.0	33.3	33.0	—	56,284	78,540	68,500	—
Chile	238	254	262	—	28.6	30.4	36.0	—	6,800	7,710	9,430	—
Uruguay	145	204	205	—	19.4	18.8	14.6	—	2,816	3,830	3,000	—
Estimated total 6/	2,090	2,890	2,610	2,920	32.1	31.8	31.4	30.1	67,000	92,000	82,000	88,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,325	2,600	2,480	—	18.2	17.0	14.1	—	42,252	44,250	34,940	60,000
New Zealand	37	56	27	—	62.4	64.5	64.8	—	2,308	3,610	1,750	—
Total	2,362	2,656	2,507	3,040	18.9	18.0	14.6	20.6	44,560	47,860	36,690	62,500
Estimated world total 6/	128,730	121,840	117,750	113,720	32.3	35.0	33.9	36.6	4,155,000	4,255,000	3,995,000	4,160,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1958 and end early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Tentative unofficial production estimates. 8/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research and related information.

North America's production of barley and oats is about a third of the world total, on a tonnage basis. Barley production of 719 million bushels is 9 percent more than the 1957 crop and 39 percent above the 1950-54 average. The U.S. crop of 466 million bushels sets a new record. Acreage was slightly less than last year but yields are at a new high --- 31.2 bushels per acre compared with the previous record of 29.1 bushels. Barley in Canada is now estimated at 244 million bushels. This is larger than last year and above the 1950-54 average. Yields are larger than the low 1957 yields but below average.

Production of oats in North America, at 1,827 million bushels, is 8 percent above last year's harvest, mainly because of a substantial increase in the U.S. Acreage in this country was down 9 percent from 1957 but yields of 44.5 bushels per acre exceed the previous record by a wide margin. Canada's production of 403 million bushels of oats is larger than the poor harvest last year but is 23 percent below the 1956 crop.

Production of these grains in Western Europe is less than in 1957 but is above the 1950-54 average because of expanded barley acreage. Oats acreage has been cut somewhat, and production is only about 84 percent of the average. Barley production as estimated at 765 million bushels is about at the 1957 level with smaller crops in some countries offset by increases in others.

Oats production is estimated at 855 million bushels, compared with 880 million last year and the 1950-54 average of 1,020 million. Yields were very slightly above 1957 yields but acreage was about 4 percent smaller. France, West Germany, and Denmark had the chief reductions because of smaller acreage than in 1957. Acreage in the United Kingdom was also somewhat smaller, but production is estimated to be about the same as last year.

Production in Eastern Europe is also down. Both acreage and yields are smaller than in 1957. The bulk of the reduction from a year ago was in the Danube Basin countries. Preliminary information indicates production in West Germany and Czechoslovakia was about the same as last year.

In the Soviet Union, larger crops of both barley and oats are indicated. Moisture conditions were favorable throughout the season and, despite a delayed start because of a late spring, yields appear good.

Production is down in Asia mainly because of a smaller barley crop. Production is tentatively estimated at 815 million bushels, compared with 870 million a year ago. The reduction was due to smaller acreage. Oats production is estimated at 100 million bushels, which is slightly less than in 1957. The principal reduction was in Turkey where a cut of a third from the 1957 harvest is reported.

Barley production in Africa is estimated at 140 million bushels, 65 percent above the small crop last year. Production in Morocco was 59 million bushels compared with 21 million a year ago. It is still, however, well below the 1950-54 average of 71 million. Crops in Algeria and Tunisia were also well above the small 1957 harvests. The oats crop is estimated at 15 million bushels, the same as a year ago. The outlook is favorable for crops in South America. The barley harvest to be completed in December is tentatively forecast at 80 million bushels compared with 72 million in 1957. Oats production is forecast at 88 million compared with 82 million a year ago.

The outlook for crops in Australia is much better than in 1957 when drought reduced outturns drastically. The barley crop is forecast at about 40 million bushels, a third larger than last year. Production of oats is forecast at 60 million bushels, or 76 percent above the small outturn in 1957.

1958 ALMOND PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

The 1958 commercial production of almonds in the principal producing countries is expected to total only 62,700 short tons, shelled basis. This is only 54 percent of last year's bumper production of 117,100 tons and also well below average. Foreign production is 18,000 tons and U. S. production 10,300 tons below the 1951-55 average.

Unfavorable weather at blossoming--frost in Italy and rain in California and Portugal--was responsible for poor fruit-set in those areas. Two lesser producers, Iran and Morocco, have had unusually favorable weather.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production, for selected countries, average 1951-55, annual 1954-58

Country	Average 1951-55	1954	1955	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Morocco	3,300	4,200	3,300	1,600	2,200	5,500
Iran	7,100	8,800	4,700	5,500	7,700	8,800
Italy	32,500	34,200	21,000	13,000	50,000	14,000
Portugal	5,000	6,000	3,500	2,600	6,200	2,800
Spain	23,200	19,500	13,200	17,500	33,000	22,000
Foreign total	71,100	72,700	45,700	40,200	99,100	53,100
United States 1/	19,900	22,200	19,200	30,000	18,000	2/ 9,600
Grand total	91,000	94,900	64,900	70,000	117,100	62,700

1/ Source: Almond Control Board. 2/ Unofficial estimate of shelled production based on official in-shell estimate of 20,000 tons.

September 1, 1958 stocks in the producing countries abroad were higher, however, than a year earlier, being estimated at 13,000 tons compared with 2,500 tons on September 1, 1957. This carryin from the large 1957 crop is about 7,000 tons larger than the 1951-55 average. Total foreign supplies in exporting countries in 1958-59 should therefore amount to about 66,000 tons compared with an average of about 78,000 tons. Inclusive of U. S. supplies, the 1958-59 supply in the world's producing countries is 80,000 tons, or 22 percent below the average of 102,000 tons.

Exports of almonds in 1958-59 by the 5 main foreign producers are forecast at roughly 50,000 short tons, shelled basis, a sharp decrease from the 70,000 tons exported in 1957-58 but substantially above the 27,000 tons exported in 1956-57 when foreign production was exceptionally low. U. S. exports between September 1, 1957 and September 1, 1958 totaled 3,198 tons shelled and 729 tons unshelled. U. S. exports in 1958-59, however, are expected to be negligible.

ALMONDS, SHELLED AND UNSHELLED: U. S. exports by country of destination annual 1953-57, year beginning September 1

Type and country of destination	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Shelled:					
Canada	615	322	231	501	429
Mexico	165	13	65	103	88
Venezuela	45	55	54	78	70
Netherlands	1,153	576	902	887	229
Belgium-Luxembourg	398	254	163	335	92
Switzerland	895	955	436	816	218
Sweden	4	119	420	1,387	346
Germany, West	371	175	666	2,474	959
Ireland	50	321	1	171	--
Others 1/	192	125	195	844	767
Total	3,888	2,915	3,133	7,596	3,198
Unshelled:					
Canada	229	392	104	301	588
Dominican Republic	10	5	3	10	--
Switzerland	--	49	--	2	4
Philippine, Republic	9	7	4	8	12
Others	41	62	26	171	125
Total	289	515	137	492	729

1/ Includes shipments to Japan of 11 tons in 1954, 53 tons in 1955, 166 tons in 1956, and 484 tons in 1957.

Prices are materially higher than a year ago. Bari and P. G. shelled almonds have been quoted around 57 cents per pound, f.o.b. Italy, in recent weeks. A year earlier they were about 38 cents per pound. The Spanish minimum export price for selected Valencias is 59 cents per pound in contrast with 40.8 cents last fall.

Though U. S. shelled exports at 3,198 tons in 1957-58 were less than half of the record-high 1956-57 exports of 7,596 tons, they were, nevertheless above average. Western Germany was the largest overseas market, followed by Japan, which is developing into an important outlet, Sweden, and Netherlands. Canada continued to be a leading market for shelled and unshelled exports.

U. S. imports in 1957-58 entirely of shelled almonds--were the largest since the 1953-54 season. Spain was by far the main supplier with 1,978 tons of a total of 2,405 tons inthe 11 months, September 1957 through July 1958. A fee-quota of 10 cents per pound on imports in excess of 5 million pounds was in effect during the period beginning October 23, 1957 and ending September 30, 1958. Imports in this period amounted to nearly 5 million pounds. No Section 22 import restrictions will be in effect for the 1958-59 season.

In order to maintain U. S. consumption at the average of the past 5 marketing years, without depleting stocks below a desirable level, imports into the United States of possibly 11 million pounds would be required in 1958-59. High domestic and foreign prices, however, may result in less-than-average consumption.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNBLANCHED: U. S. imports for consumption, by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1953-57, year beginning September 1

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Morocco	59	79	15	0	0	0
Italy	1,437	1,015	139	125	0	390
Portugal	45	76	4	7	--	6
Spain	1,502	2,140	512	28	10	1,978
Other countries	54	18	43	24	11	31
Total	3,097	3,328	713	184	21	2,405

1/ 11 months, September 1957 - July 1958.

WORLD SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO CLIMB

World sugar beet production during the 1958-59 season is estimated at 153.5 million short tons compared with 145.5 million tons in 1957-58. The increase results from further expansion of acreage in many countries, from reported increased sugar production, in Mainland China, and from favorable growing conditions. Although yields are lower than last year, they are higher than average yields in the 1950-51 through 1954-55 period and the 1956-57 season. Total harvested acreage in 1958-59 is placed at 14.9 million which is 9 percent higher than 1957-58 acreage of 13.6 million.

The Common Market countries account for 2.0 million tons of the increase while Communist countries are expected to produce 5.1 million tons more in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. The increased acreage in the Common Market countries is 265,000 and in the Communist countries, 752,000 acres.

North America: Sugar beet production during 1958-59 is expected to be 16.3 million tons. This is 279,000 tons less than last season.

The U.S. beet crop suffered from unfavorable growing conditions early in the season. However, the conditions improved in August and September and the yield is now expected to be 16.9 tons per acre. While this is lower than last season's yield of 17.7, it is higher than earlier forecasts.

In Canada, the beet production is officially predicted to be 1,257,000 tons, 19.2 percent above last year's crop of 1,054,000 tons. Most of Canada, especially the large beet area, has been favored by good growing weather.

Europe: The 1958-59 beet crop for all Europe is forecast at 83.5 million tons while the last season's crop is now placed at 79.8 million tons. Western European production is expected to increase 5.6 percent and Eastern European 2.6 percent above last year. In most years since the end of the war the majority of countries in Europe have increased their acreage.

Western Europe: Each of the beet growing countries participating in the Common Market (Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands) raised their acreage and production. Acreage increased from 2,328,000 in 1957-58 to 2,593,000 in 1958-59, a 11.4 percent rise. Estimated production is expected to be 38.0 million tons this season compared to 36.0 million tons last year. There were other important increases in Spain, the United Kingdom and Austria. Spain's acreage is placed at 445,000, with estimated beet production of 3.7 million tons; U.K. acreage of 414,000 is expected to yield 5.5 million tons; and Austria's production is placed at 2.0 million tons from 117,000 acres.

Eastern Europe: Countries in this area increased their acreage during 1958-59 except in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Beet production followed a similar trend in all countries except in Poland. Poland increased its acreage by 45,000, but is expected to produce about the same size beet crop as last year. Weather conditions in Poland were unfavorable during most of the growing season.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1956-57 through 1958-59

Continent and country	Acreage 1/					Production				
	Average					Average				
	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 2/	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Canada	50	92	79	84	98	504	1,004	893	1,054	1,257
United States	827	780	785	878	886	9,595	12,070	12,993	15,497	15,015
Total	877	872	864	962	984	10,099	13,074	13,886	16,551	16,272
Europe:										
West -										
Austria	102	93	107	106	117	1,202	1,155	1,472	1,825	1,984
Belgium	124	152	152	154	164	1,603	2,479	2,429	2,740	2,935
Denmark	98	3/ 164	3/ 151	3/ 214	3/ 222	1,657	3/ 2,492	3/ 2,549	3/ 3,377	3/ 2,877
Finland	10	28	36	30	32	96	282	267	276	268
France	791	997	928	858	921	9,976	13,161	11,998	12,399	12,619
Germany, West	335	553	657	637	713	4,900	8,745	8,984	11,066	11,685
Ireland	55	63	59	71	84	590	723	702	890	896
Italy	312	508	559	520	596	3,422	6,427	7,754	6,808	7,000
Netherlands	106	170	171	159	199	1,760	3,123	2,786	2,964	3,748
Spain	161	289	331	297	445	1,245	2,687	2,957	2,450	3,748
Sweden	128	134	124	132	126	2,089	2,006	1,970	2,318	1,862
Switzerland	6	15	14	14	14	91	238	246	270	251
United Kingdom	4/ 344	419	423	405	414	4/ 3,395	5,326	5,789	5,084	5,508
Total West Europe	2,572	3,585	3,712	3,597	4,047	32,026	48,844	49,903	52,467	55,381
East -										
Bulgaria 5/	24	110	127	160	155	170	658	1,039	1,614	1,560
Czechoslovakia	383	524	545	545	550	4,468	5,189	5,100	5,200	5,500
Germany, East	414	527	494	537	550	5,938	6,187	4,640	6,000	6,800
Hungary	105	282	286	208	264	977	2,228	2,148	2,070	2,500
Poland	518	770	900	815	860	6,242	6,425	7,085	8,000	8,000
Rumania	77	238	343	325	334	622	1,248	1,674	2,252	2,300
Yugoslavia	77	216	173	204	183	658	1,543	1,246	2,238	1,433
Total East Europe	1,598	2,667	2,868	2,794	2,896	19,075	23,478	22,932	27,374	28,093
Total Europe	4,170	6,252	6,580	6,391	6,943	51,101	72,322	72,835	79,841	83,474
U.S.S.R. 5/	3,096	3,565	4,990	5,300	5,900	19,982	23,200	35,000	42,000	46,000
Other Countries:										
Chile	0	4	15	21	25	0	48	197	212	250
China, Mainland	10	119	370	395	445	16	658	2,300	2,600	3,000
Iran	35	100	106	114	121	144	517	666	801	805
Japan	42	34	49	70	87	310	263	514	776	971
Turkey	68	135	302	366	354	451	1,239	1,975	2,432	2,480
Uruguay	3	14	24	30	27	16	137	174	306	291
Total	158	406	866	996	1,059	937	2,862	5,826	7,127	7,797
Grand total	8,301	11,095	13,300	13,649	14,886	82,119	111,458	127,547	145,519	153,543

1/ Area estimates are for harvested acres unless otherwise stated. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes 8,000 acres and 90,000 short tons in 1950-51 through 1954-55 for processing in Sweden; 6,000 acres and 91,000 short tons in 1956-57 for processing in Sweden and West Germany; 55,000 acres and 744,000 short tons in 1957-58 for processing in Sweden, West Germany and Finland; and at least 25,000 acres for beets to be processed in other countries in 1958-59. 4/ Topped beets. 5/ Processed beets.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S.S.R.: This year Russian sown acreage is officially announced as 5.9 million compared with 5.3 million last season. The estimated total beet crops from these acreages were 48.5 million tons and 43.5 million, respectively. The beets processed for sugar were 46.0 million and 42.0 million tons. This year's crop may be a record.

Other countries: Most other countries are increasing their acreage and production. Turkey planned an increase in sown acreage but floods, heavy rains, snow and frost during the early part of the season reduced the harvested acreage to 354,000 acres, 3.3 percent below the 1957-58 acreage of 366,000. However, the yield is expected to be a little higher than last year because of dry weather late in the summer. The beet production now is estimated at 2,480,000 tons or 48,000 tons more than last year.

Date for Chile and Mainland China are reported for the first time in the statistical table of this year's summary. Chile introduced sugar beet cultivation in the early 50's. The acreage and production has steadily increased since. The 1957-58 crop was 212,000 short tons from 21,000 acres. The 1958-59 crop may increase to 250,000 tons from 25,000 acres.

Mainland China: Indications are that Mainland China's beet acreage this season is 445,000. This is the largest ever claimed. Although little is known about the area planted in previous years, it is evident the trend is upward. This country desires to be self-sufficient in order to reduce import costs. The estimate for the 1958-59 crop is 3 million tons of beets from 445,000 acres.

Israel, Lebanon, Azores, Albania, Afghanistan and Algeria are producing some beets for sugar. This industry, especially in Israel is expected to grow in order to reduce sugar imports. Argentina hopes soon to produce sugar beets in the Buenos Aires province. The deadline for submitting to the government suggestions for the establishment of one or more beet sugar factories was September 30, 1958.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION SETS RECORD FOR FIFTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World production of soybeans in 1958 is forecast at 984 million bushels, a new record for the fifth successive year. This forecast represents a 12 percent increase from the previous record in 1957 and a 44 percent increase from the 1950-54 average.

The estimated 108 million-bushel increase from last year is due primarily to the further sharp increase in U. S. production, although Mainland China's crop is believed to have increased somewhat. The United States and China-Manchuria produce over 90 percent of the world's soybeans and export nearly all the beans and oil that move in world trade. Soybean production in the Free World accounts for over 60 percent of the estimated total world output.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 3/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 3/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	4/ 10	188	243	256	263	4/ 21.3	22.4	21.8	25.5	24.7	4/ 207	4,131	5,301	6,524	6,490
United States 5/	3,042	14,747	20,642	20,738	23,367	18.5	20.3	21.8	23.1	24.5	56,167	298,422	449,446	479,841	572,586
South America:															
Argentina	---	2	1	19		---	13.7	14.9	20.0		---	30	19	380	
Brazil	---	4/ 157	200	241	200	---	4/ 22.1	21.2	18.5	22.0	---	4/ 3,471	4,223	4,464	4,400
Europe:															
Italy	6/	2	1	1		4/ 12.1	22.1	22.5	27.3		4/ 1	34	15	22	
Yugoslavia	5	12	7	15		14.9	7.3	12.6	19.7		71	90	92	296	
Other Europe	95	130	150	155	155						1,065	745	690	965	845
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	7/ 607	813	788								7/ 5,805				
Africa:															
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	---	9	16	15	15	---	7.4	9.9	10.4	10.4	---	69	162	154	154
Nigeria 8/												254	594	522	370
Union of South Africa	---	4/ 12				---	6.6				---	76	50	67	
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	7/ 1	8	15	7		7/ 29.0	12.9	13.1	18.3		7/ 37	104	191	136	
China	(12,411		29,800	28,000	23,000	(16.7		11.4	12.0	15.2	(207,666	330,175	340,000	335,000	350,000
Manchuria	(8,992					(16.8					(151,294				
Indonesia	9/ 889	1,081	1,241	1,280		9/ 10.0	10.3	10.6	10.3		9/ 9,731	11,155	13,104	13,131	
Japan	797	1,040	947	900	856	15.6	15.7	17.7	18.8	18.7	12,338	16,521	16,735	16,865	16,051
Korea, South	4/10/1,921	625	661	685		10.0	7.8	8.5	8.2		17,654	4,835	5,636	5,610	
Taiwan	17	62	93	101	99	9.0	9.2	10.5	12.0	12.6	147	576	972	1,215	1,249
Thailand	4/ 15	54	59	63	63	4/ 15.4	13.0	14.1	16.0	15.8	4/ 232	700	825	1,009	1,000
Total excluding "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., China-Mainland and North Korea	5,670	18,080	24,285	24,495	27,035						87,180	341,070	498,620	531,555	623,050
World total 11/	29,000	45,160	55,725	54,140	51,680						463,715	681,790	848,975	877,185	983,560

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year.
2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Average of less than 5 years.
5/ Acreage harvested for beans.
6/ Less than 500 acres.
7/ One year only.
8/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small.
9/ Java and Madura only.
10/ Includes North Korea.
11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

U. S. supplies of soybeans during the 1958-59 marketing year (beginning October 1) are estimated at a record high of around 590 million bushels, 100 million bushels above last season. This means that Free World supplies will exceed any previous year. With Mainland China's production up, supplies in the Communist areas of the world probably are also somewhat higher than last year.

Another bumper crop of soybeans is being harvested in the United States. On October 1, production was estimated at 573 million bushels, almost one-fifth above 1957, the previous high, and nearly double the 10-year (1947-56) average. This tremendous crop is the result of both a record acreage and a record yield per acre. The 23.4 million acres harvested for beans this year maintains the steady, 7-year upward trend. The season to date has been excellent, and in most of the important producing areas prospects have never been better.

Canada's production, now estimated at about 6.5 million bushels, is slightly (less than 1 percent) below last year's record crop but three-fourths larger than the 10-year (1947-56) average. Acreage planted to soybeans was up 3 percent from 1957. The bulk of the crop is grown in Ontario, but this year 7,000 acres were planted in Manitoba (4,000 acres in 1957).

Soybean production in China-Manchuria is believed to have increased this year. Official Communist figures show a decline in acreage from 28 million acres in 1957 to 23 million in 1958 but a substantial gain in yields, so that total output probably exceeded last year's in spite of the reduced acreage. On the basis of tentative data, production is estimated unofficially at around 350 million bushels, compared with an estimated 335 million last year.

Japan's 1958 soybean crop is expected to be 5 percent below last year's 16.9 million bushels. Yields are down slightly and acreage was down almost 5 percent. Crops in Taiwan and Thailand are expected to be at 1957 record levels. Data on Indonesia, a relatively minor but still important producer, are not yet available.

This year's crop in Brazil may be somewhat less than the alltime high of 4.5 million bushels in 1957. While soybeans have been a minor crop in Argentina, about 380,000 bushels were grown in 1957.

Some decline in European 1958 soybean crops is indicated. Reliable data are not yet available.

Soybean production in Africa is relatively unimportant. Nigeria is the major producer, but small quantities are grown in the Belgian Congo, British East Africa, and the Union of South Africa. The bulk of the Nigerian crop is purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. Purchases from the 1958 crop are expected to be almost one-third less than the 522,000 bushels purchased from the 1957 crop.

WORLD FILBERT PRODUCTION UP

Commercial filbert production in 1958 in the 4 main producing countries--Turkey, Italy, Spain, and the United States--is estimated at about 174,000 short tons, unshelled. This is 22 percent more than the 142,500 tons produced in 1957. Average production (1951-55) is 133,000 tons.

This year's production is sharply higher in Turkey, more than offsetting declines in Italy and Spain; 1958 is the "on" year in the Turkish pattern of alternating large and small filbert crops. Though smaller than last year's bumper yields, Italian and Spanish crops are fully average.

FILBERTS, Unshelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-58

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Turkey	80,000	143,000	66,000	120,000
Italy	31,700	33,000	40,000	32,000
Spain	13,200	18,000	24,000	14,500
Foreign total	124,900	194,000	130,000	166,500
United States	8,100	3,000	12,500	7,400
Grand total	133,000	197,000	142,500	173,900

Stocks on September 1, 1958, in the 3 foreign producing countries were estimated at roughly 20,000 tons, unshelled--a decline of 12,000 tons from September 1957 stocks. The 1958-59 supply in these countries is, therefore, an estimated 186,500 tons, compared with 165,000 tons in 1957-58.

Exports by Turkey, Italy, and Spain in 1958-59 may total about 130,000 tons, unshelled basis, compared with about 110,000 tons in the 1957-58 marketing year.

F.o.b. kernel prices quoted in mid-October compared with those a year earlier (in parentheses) are as follows: Turkish Giresuns--afloat 40.1 cents per pound, October/November shipment 38.7 cents (40.9 cents); Italian Avellinos--43.6 cents (44.8 cents); Spanish regulars, minimum export price--45.4 cents (38.6 cents).

Although the Turkish quotations are a little lower than they were a year earlier, there is greater stability in Turkish filberts now. In October 1957, Turkish 1956-crop kernels were being offered at only 31 cents a pound, whereas 1957-crop kernels are currently being offered at the equivalent of 39.8 cents. The most important development has been the Turkish monetary reform of August 1958 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 18, page 18 and September 15, page 24). Thus far this season, the reform seems to have eliminated the switch and barter transactions which in previous seasons had an unsettling effect on Turkish prices.

U. S. imports of shelled filberts in 11 months, September 1957 through July 1958, totaled only 2,189 tons, compared with 2,678 tons and 2,390 tons in the corresponding period of 1956-57 and 1955-56, respectively. Turkey, as usual, was by far the main supplier.

FILBERTS: U. S. imports by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1953-57, year beginning September 1

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled:						
Italy (total)	79	222	0	0	471	91
Shelled:						
Turkey	2,340	1,157	3,750	2,026	2,798	1,945
Italy	385	535	133	256	163	59
Spain	242	836	35	77	22	0
Netherlands	27	2	44	70	11	0
Other	12	28	2/ 107	3/ 106	4/ 11	4/ 185
Total	3,006	2,558	4,069	2,535	3,005	2,189

1/ 11 months (Sept. 1957-July 1958).
2/ Includes 96 tons from Lebanon.
3/ Includes 69 tons from Lebanon and 10 tons from Canada.
4/ Includes 130 tons from West Germany and 55 tons from Lebanon.

1958-59 WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO SET RECORD

World cottonseed production during the year beginning August 1, 1958 is estimated at 20.8 million short tons by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This estimate, based on indicated lint cotton production, represents a record outturn, of cottonseed, although lint production is expected to be slightly below the record crop of 1955-56. The record crop is attributable to increased cotton acreage in most foreign countries, higher yields, and generally favorable weather for cottonseed production.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
Mexico	160	640	1,080	859	1,001	1,066
United States	5,554	5,808	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,828
El Salvador	2	25	64	66	77	96
Guatemala	1	10	25	27	34	
Nicaragua	3	44	82	98	102	
Haiti	12	4	3			
Total 3/	5,735	6,535	7,300	6,470	5,840	6,145
South America:						
Argentina	147	284	287	245	382	
Brazil	935	794	816	636	614	
Paraguay	20	30	28	24	23	
Peru	202	240	263	259	254	263
Venezuela	6	7	13	11	13	16
Total 3/	1,330	1,400	1,470	1,240	1,345	1,340
Europe:						
Greece	39	70	142	119	148	147
Italy	11	17	34	20	20	20
Spain	5	29	74	107	82	93
Bulgaria 4/	19	24	45	29	45	
Total 3/	75	160	320	295	320	315
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,640	2,285	2,640	2,975	2,880	
Africa.						
Egypt	1,007	910	820	797	994	1,092
Sudan	132	205	235	329	120	
Angola	7	13	16	16	15	14
Belgian Congo	87	113	125	122	105	
French Equatorial Africa	22	69	84	79	94	87
French West Africa	16	15	23	26		
Mozambique	5/ 18	75	52	81	79	
Nigeria	19	58	76	69	105	84
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	6	7	3	3	4	4
Tanganyika	25	28	51	57	71	67
Uganda	143	148	155	158	149	
Total 3/	1,495	1,670	1,680	1,770	1,800	2,105
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran	91	99	147	152	150	171
Iraq	6	14	18	19	35	
Syria	15	123	214	227	263	288
Turkey	126	318	306	342	280	291
China, Mainland	1,593	2,531	3,528	3,360	3,640	
Afghanistan	27	31	32	48	34	
Burma	54	51	48	42	31	36
India	6/ 2,984	1,894	2,117	2,279	2,492	2,520
Indonesia	5	2	1	1	1	1
Korea, South	7/ 101	39	41	37	18	
Pakistan	6/	674	724	672	683	727
Thailand	4	17	17	24	27	
Australia	5	1	1	1	1	
Total 3/	5,020	5,810	7,220	7,235	7,690	7,935
World total	15,295	17,860	20,630	19,985	19,875	20,815

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 4/ Figures from 1950 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 5/ Exports. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Total Korea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. U.S. figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

One of the reasons why a record cottonseed output is indicated with a slightly below-record crop of lint is that the world average ratio of seed to lint appears to be rising. This in turn reflects the increasing proportion of cotton produced in foreign countries where the ratio of seed to lint is higher than in the United States. Generally, the longer staple types and varieties of cotton have a higher seed-to-lint ratio than the medium and shorter staples. During the years 1955-58, U. S. annual lint production declined about 3 million bales while foreign production increased about 2.6 million bales.

In North America cottonseed production is forecast at about 5 percent above 1957, but is 5 percent below the 1956 outturn and 6 percent below the 1950-54 average. Production is expected to increase from a year earlier in the United States, Mexico, and Central America. Generally, harvesting weather has been favorable for cottonseed production throughout the cotton areas of the continent.

No firm production estimates are available from South America since most of the cotton will be harvested in the spring of 1959; however, based on plantings, production is expected to approximate that of last year.

Cotton and cottonseed production in Western Europe is relatively unimportant. It is confined mostly to Greece and Spain, with small acreages in Italy and Yugoslavia. Production in Eastern Europe is also minor. The Soviet Union produces much cottonseed and the outturn in 1958 is expected to be up somewhat from 1957, perhaps equal to the record outturn of 1956.

The estimated 1958 outturn of cottonseed in Asia probably will increase over last season because of larger production expected in Communist China, India, and Pakistan. The weather in China has been generally favorable this year and the acreage may have increased slightly. Good weather also has improved crop yields in India and Pakistan.

In Africa production is expected to be up almost 15 percent from last year with the most notable gains in Egypt and the Sudan. The Sudan -- which had an exceptionally small crop last year as a result of damage from diseases, insects, and unfavorable weather -- expects a crop almost as large as the record of 1956. Generally favorable conditions also account for the expected increase in Egypt.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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